WHOLE NO. 8970.

MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA

Three Days Later from Europe

Our National Troubles on the other Side of the Atlantic.

Policy of the British Government Concerning a Blockade of Southern Ports.

sacre of the Crew of the American Bark Superior by Savages.

the War Between Mapeleon and the Glergy.

DEATH OF THE DUCKESS OF KENT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool at ten A. M. on the 16th, and from Queenstown on the brening of the 17th Earth, arrived here early yesterday movning. She brings £110,000 in specie.

rings £110,000 in specie.

The London Times says:—

American affairs look very awkward. Mr. Lincoln has rrived at Washington and entered upon his Presidential arest with nothing but trouble staring him in the face, trange to say, the Southern Congress enters bravely pen a policy of free trade, whilst the North cuts itself if from every European ay mpathy by the introduction of a ultra-predectionist ariff. "President" Davis declares insself prepared to fight for the integrity of the confedency over which he presides; and Mr. Lincoln talks largely of adopting a firm and determined course of action owe fear a sanguinary conflict is really becoming imment, and that the theoretis of this country will be strongly course to that division of the republic which huge and walls the eternal curse of alcary.

The London New says.

The London New says.

In 1860 we imported from America £7,717.871 more am in the previous year, and exported £1,007,872 less am in the previous year, making a total difference of 8,815,700 agains; us. Tuis is the reason why golf is all going out, and why commercial caution is necessary.

a regards the sum of £5,918,138, which represents the zirease in the imports of wheat and flour, we have commet the supplies furnished, and have nothing to show the money. As to the increase of £1,790,740 in the alter of the cotton imported from America, there will be offit to be made out of it when it is worked.

unranteec —

of the I who have divined contrary to the geneof diplomacy. We shall have war sconer than

i. Raly is not well prepared for it, it is true;
e the framework of an army, and we shall have
more quickly and better organised than pec-

lieves that the final struggle is approaching, for in a brief letter of his, just published, he says that the hour fur striking the blow which is to liberate Venetia is ap-

ions were put to government as to the submersion of the sw cable between Malta and Alexandria, and Mr. Milner libern stated that when the time arrived for laying down bie government would take care that an experi-engineer and electrician should superintend the

Mr. Duncombe asked some questions as to the course pursued by government in the matter of the manufacture of bank notes for Hungury.

Mr. Bright complained that there had been a most arbitrary proceeding on the part of the police; for he was informed that a detective had obtained work at the engravers' and had abstracted one of the notes.

Bit G. C. Lewis stated that as far as he known no detec-

to an and approached one of the potent.

C. Lewis stated that as far as he knew no detecd been employed, and no improper practices or corthad been used. Government, on the opinion of
r officers of the Crown, had decided not to institute receedings sgainst the engraver. Mr. T. G. Baring made the usual state

pect to the army estimates—the main particulars of which have already been published. The total force for ast year was 237,589. This year it is 212,778—a de

last year was 237,589. This year it is 212,778—a decrease of 24,816. After a prolonged discussion, a portion of the funds required were voted.

It was claimed that the experience of the Chiness war had demonstrated that England possessed in the Armstrong gun a weapon unrivalled by any other country. In the House of Lords on the 18th Lord Wodehouse stated, in raply to Lord Stratford de Redeliffs, that the government had received despatches from the British Council at Warsaw, confirming generally the published accounts of the late disturbances.

Lord John Russell made some explanations as to the policy of England in the event of a descent upon the Dalmatian coast, &c., and said that no instructions had been given to the English fleet to interpoze in such an event.

mattan coast, acc, sha that that no instructions has event.

Sir Robert Peel called attention to the religious persecutions in Spain, but Lord John Russell said that he feared no beneficial result would attend a remonstrance from

taken dangerously ill on the 18th, and the Queen and royal family at once left town for her residence, near Windsor. The Duchess is said to have long suffered from cancer, and the disease assumed an alarming character. She died on the 16th uit.

The case of the Hungarian bank notes, in the Court of Equity, in which the Emperor of Austria and M. Kossuth are plaintiff and defendant, came up on the 14th March,

are plaintiff and defendant, came up on the 14th March, but was postponed till next term.

The London Daily News says that the English government, struck by some inconsistencies and invocuracies in the dates and circumstances put forward by the Chinese authorities, had offered the Chinese government £20,000 for the production of Capt. Brabazon silve.

The Paris correspondent of the London Heraid says:—
On dif, but the report requires confirmation, that the Rassian smbassador has complained to M. Thouvenel of the revolutionary tone of the semi official prints regarding the events in Poland. M. Thouvenel is reported to have replied that "the press was not under government control (f),"

Another of those horrible cannibal feasts so degrading as Africa has again occurred in Bonoy river during the stay of the English mail steamer Cleopatra, and under the very eyes of the white men. The victims in this instance were some unofending negroes captured from a neigh boring tribe. Their beads were cut off and publicly exhibited in front of the Ju-Ju house (place of worship), in

the centre of the town.

The reported confession of Miss Constance Kent, in regard to the mysterious "Road murder," is denied.

THE SPLIT IN AMERICA.

The last steamer from New York left the States on the ewe of an eventual day. In twenty-four hours the new President of the Northern Union would succeed to the chief magistracy of the republic at Washington. No more critical time has ever been recorded in the history of any nation. The Southern federation was making tremsous preparations for war, and the deep spirits from all parts of the cotton States were flecking to the season's a expectation of a light. Major Anderson expected to be attacked in Fort Sounter immediately after the language action of the new President. At Mobile and New Orleans much agitation prevailed from the report that the Washington government was about to enforce the collection of the customs. All over the constituent rumors of piots and experiences were necessity.

to say, the Irraicant has as yet gives a few relief of the country six to such veticate. An Earlish to declare his factor an addience of rough country in the hustings of some on addience of rough country in ma, be declares epsily what are who will apply them in the governity. The institutions of the Entertwent's, do not demand this publicity. President is an elected despot for these charts of the may at least leavy us.

come what he pleases, and no one can force him to move. In legislation only can be be controlled; the executive is left entirely in his hands. So now, though sir. Lincoln was left entirely in his hands. So now, though sir. Lincoln was left entirely in his hands. So now, though sir. Lincoln was left entirely in the hands. So now the same the charge of the truncated Union, no one could really penetrate his counsels. Men could only judge of his future sets by the the Ministers whom he had appointed; and even the construction of his Cabinet was more suited to raise than to satisfy curiosity. In Mr. Scient the President has chosen a man whom the consultations of the country have terrified into moderations. He has been overcome by the complete fulfilment of his own prophety. He spoken of the irrepressible conflict between North and South which was to take place, and it has come, not in his children's time, not in his own old age, but within a few months of the prediction being uttered. Hence Mr. Seward is now supposed to represent the party of concession. He has made speeches so conclinatory, so or inging towards the South, that the ultra-republican party have denounced him as a political coward and a time-server. To oppose him there is, however, more than one member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and it cannot be doubted that the opinions of the abolitionists will be fully represented in the new government.

w government.

Which party is to prevail must depend on the resonal judgment of the politician who has been used to the highest position in the republic. r. Lincoln, of lilmois, is now President Lincoln of to United States. Although responsibility sobers cen, it cannot change them Still less can it impart to be the statement of Mr. Lincoln, of limois, is now President Lincoln of the United States. Atthough responsibility sobers men, it cannot change them Still less can it impart to them knowledge and experience. Mr. Lincoln is still the local politician, the honest man of a farming Western State, with all the simplicity which belongs to the pioneers of civilization. That such a man should enter on office at the crisis of a nation's destiny is ne small matter. One false step may plunge the twe Unions into civil war, if it may be called so when one of the combatant States estentiationally appeaks of the citizens of the other as foreigners. At such a time it, is interesting to examine the speeches of the President and his subordinate, the vice Precident, with a view to discover any indications of the policy that will find favor with the republican party. Mr. Lincoln was in Washington on the 38th of February, only four days before his inauguration, and delivered what was probably his last speech as a private citizen. At such a time it would seem that further conceament of intentions must be uncless. A week would declose any secrets which might be locked up in the Presidential boson. The shock would come immediately after his assumption of power, and with the batteries of Charleston harbor ready shotted to open fire on Fort Sumter it would be folly to dissemble as to the future. Yet Mr. Lincoln has nothing but generalities for his audience. The ill feeling which exists between North and South arises, according to Mr. Lincoln, merely from a "misunderstanding." He wishes to convince the Southerners that "we regard you as in all things our equals; in all things entitled to the same respect and the same treat nent that we claim for ourselves;" and "are determined to give you, so far as lies in our hands, all your rights under the constitution, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly." These are, no doubt, very estimable remarks, but they are certainly somewhat vague when coming from a magistrate wno has the credit of firmness and energy. Mr. Hami

to convince the South that its opponent doubt the justice of their cause or despair of its success.

[From the London Post, March 14.]

It appears that the people of South Carolina are not at all satisfied with the new constitution which they, in coljunction with the other six seceding States, have framed for the government of the Southern Union. They object to the abolition of the slave trade, and they think that the special merits of the "Palmetto State" have been overlooded by their collesques in successful treason an i rebellion. Whilst attempting to raise a revenue by means of a tax upon cotton, the great staple export of the South, they protest against the prohibitory tariff which the North has just emasted. We believe that both the contending parties are pursuing an unwise, not to say an insane, policy by making their best outstomers pay the costs and penalties of a contest in which in reality they have no concern. But there is this great difference to be observed. The Southern States want money for the purposes of defence, and they hope to obtain the necessary sinews of war by levying upon every take of cotton which is shipped from their partie to liverpool as J. which must full upon the English mean-facture and English the facture and English the particular decisions of the regular American without waiting for the vessels of the regular American the South thus by those rifles with which Mr. Floyd had taken such good and timely care to supply the insurgents. Without waiting for the vessels of the requier American may, which with equal preventance have been distributed over the globe, and of course are not forthcoming when most urgently required, Hr. Lincoln has only to declare a blockade of the douthern ports and to commission a first of privateers to reduce the new confederation to a condition of absolute and hopeless bankruptcy. What merchant, ho wever patriotic, would venture to export when he knew that his goods would, before they ware an hour at sea, fall into the hands of a vigilant and powerful enemy? If the South, by offering free trade, hoped at one time to enlist the sympathies of Europe in favor of secession, the course which they have adopted of levying the new impost is sure to produce just the contrary effect. Even in these days of non-intervention, and when case time to enilst the sympathies of Europe in favor of secessien, the course which they have adopted of lavying the new import is sure to produce just the contrary effect. Even in these days of non-intervention, and when it in the practice to recognize de facts government, fingland could not refuse to recognize any blockade which Hr. Lincoln might choose to declare, so long as it was supported by adequate force. Under such circumstances and netterromes on the part of a foreign power would amount to a belligerent act, and would give the party aggrieved a just cause, not only of restoutances and complaint, but of war. The South, therefore, which wants and cannot get money, is only likely to provoke the disfavor and hontility of this country by taxing the exportation of cotton. In the North money is readily to be obtained by means of loans, and consequently the federal government can command those funds necessary for naval and military operations of which the enemy seems to be destitute. The new tariff of the Northern States is as injurious to English manufactures as it is inconsistent with the principles of commercial intercourse and economic science. It shows, however, that there is an impassable barrier between the free and the slave States, and that the latter from sheer necessity have been driven, though in a different manner, to adopt a policy of protection and exclusion which will tell with the same injurious effect upon the manufacturers of this country.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY LOAN.

[From the London Times, Earch 6]

It appears that the Congress of the seconing American States have resoived to raise an 8 per cent loan of £3,000,000, redeemable in ten years. As the new confederacy includes in its total population of £1,000,000 no less than 1,010 000 who are pledged to repudiation, it is difficult to understand the possibility of such an amount being raised either in home or foreign markets. This feeling is increased by the ract that, indirectly, the entire population may be considered to have signified

prehibition in regard to the maritime commerce of the American scaleard.

The Persiam Ambassador on Cotton from Persiam Arabia.

[From the London News, March 18.]

The following is a translation of a letter addressed to the President of the Royal Asiatic Society by his Excellency Mirra Jafer Khan, Ambassador from his Majesty the Shah of Persia to the Court of St. James:—

From the circumstance that this well wisher passed the spring time of his life in this island, and received at that time numerous marks of friendship and kindness from great and small among the natives of this country, he has therefore always been animated with a desire for the welfare and advantage of the British nation.

At this present moment, by reason of the events occurring in the United States of America, a great dead of anxiety and discussion is to be observed as prevailing among the owners of cotton mills. Some have recommended Tanguebar or Australia; others, again; India and various piaces, as most fit for the cultivation of that most useful product; but this well wisher takes the present opportunity to demonstrate his friendly feelings by suggesting to the President of the Royal Asiatic Society that the province of Khuristan, now known by the name of Persia, Arabia, is, from the circumstances of its vicinity to the sea, the fertility of its soil, the number of rivers, as, for instance, the Kerkha, the Haran (Karun), the Jorrahi, Behbehan, better adapted than the aftenamed countries—that is to say, in fact, the very best place for the mountain ranges of Luristan, Arabistan, and Bebbehan, as far as the shores of the Fernian Gulf, and of the Shattee T-Arab, extends a vast country, the greater part of which is capable of being cultivated so as to produce any required quantity of estion, sugar, oplum or indigo. Even as things are at present, in spite of the want of capital and of special knowledge amic ag the linhabitants of those parts, sportion of the lends in quastion are cultivated near Shuster, Dis'ul, and Feilahiga.

a source of prosperity to the environs, it was customary to place on the dinner table of the Caliph of Baghdar, suery even.ng, a tray of bread, with a tho is and pieces of gold as derived from the revenue of that district. For this reason the district received the appellation of "Scileta-" I khubz." I e. "Bread backet." Besides this, the ancient name of that region, in the old Persian language, is Khusistan; and "Khuz." By reusen of its producing immense quantities of that product, the country became known as Khusistan, i. e., Sugariand; and it is evident that the manufacturers of England may easily and speedily obtain from those regions any desired quantity of good and beastiful cotton. Many English travellers have visited those parts and viewed them from one estremity to the other, and have become well sequainted with its circumstances. From them, too, the truth may be itsernt.

difinitive understanding come to in the matter.
MIRZA JAFER KHAN, &c.
2d Shaban, 1277 (11th Feb., 1861).

The Mires Affair—The Turkish Loam.
The following is the text of the note regarding the Turkish loan, issued as already noticed under our tele graphic head.

I have the honor to inform the subscribers to the Turkish loan that, in virtue of a treaty, the arrangements of which have been accepted and signed by the Ambassacor of the fuelime Porte at Paris, M. Court, the commissioner delegated by the Turkish government; the Director of the Souched General de Credit Industrie; the President of the Societe General de Credit Industrie; the President of the Societe General de Credit Industrie; the President of the Societe General de Credit Industrie; the President of the Societe General des Chemins de Per. It has been stipulated that the bills accepted by the J. Mires Company, in discharge of the sum it oves to the Sublime Porte for the settlement of the said toun, will be paid to morrow and the following days, as they become due, at the office of the Societe Generale de Credit Industriel et Commercial, 66 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antim. On the other hand, the subscribers to the loan will be almost immediately nivited to present themselves at the office of the said company to receive the bonds they have or shall have entirely paid up.

COUNT CH. Du GERMINY.

Awful Massacre of the Crew of the American Whaling Ship Superior, by the Satives of Treasury Island, in the Solomon Group.

[From the Sydney Herald, Jan. 21.]

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the Hydle, by Captain Hugh Mair, of the schooner Ariel, has been handed to us by Captain Devlin, of the Rebeccs, new lying at this port:—

I beg to inform you that I anchored at Rubiana (Solomon Islands) on the 10th of November, and on the folicwing day the schooner Ariel, Slater master, arrived at the same place, having touched at Treasury island, these days previously. The mate of the Ariel told methat he had reason to believe that the American whaling ship Superior, of New Bedford, Woods master, had been taken at the last named place. I thereupon immediately got under weigh and proceeded to Treasury Island, where the natives, as usual, came on board in considerable numbers, and, during the whole day were comping and going, but did not offer anything for all. This gave rise to increased suspicion, and finding but too much grounds for my misgivings, I called one of the chiefs into the cabin, and told him that I knew of their having taken the ship and murdered the crew, and that it was of no use for him to deny the fact. The man then confessed that it was the case, but said that he had had no hand in it, which I afterward found out to be partly true. The next day the natives brought part of the ship's sails (all cut up), and several more articles which they wanted to sell; amongst the rest was the ship's logbock. That day I found out that six of he crew of the singh, as a last recourse I had to secure a make when they wanted to sell; amongst the rest was the ship's and for the partly true. The next day the natives bookwards and forward during that time. I went to the beach cocasionally, and could see the men, but or every occasion they were strongly guarded. None of the head chiefs. I put hid in irons, and next morning I took him ashore, and sain offered the natives to ray them for the men. They agreed at

were mardered in one of the native huts. The natives then proceeded, in canoes and overland, to the ship, and those who came by land fell in with the remaining six close to the beach, and murdered them. About 150 natives got on board the versel and made a rush on the crew, who were all on deck except four, who were in bed. Those on deck were immediately tomathwixed, only two escaping by jumping down the main hatchway, and joining the four below in the forecastle. One of the crew, whom I recovered, saw the captain and second mate murdered by a native called "Billy," who has been to Sydney, and speaks English well. The chief Copan was the principal in this dreasful massacer. The six men below, being armed with lances, kept the natives from coming down the forecastle, until at last "Billy" told my informant that if they came up they should not be hurt. At length, therefore, they did so, and were at once surrounded, and by the chief Copan ordered to be put to death. The chief America, offered to buy three of the men, and he persuaded Copan to keep the other three to till the ground. These three, as I have already intimated, I could not recover.

The three men on board my vessel say they were well treated by the chief America, and they tell me that the native "Billy" was at the taking of the schooner Pearl, where I am now at anchor, about eighteen months before this happened. It is said that he went over to Treasury Island in the Superior, and had an opportunity of seeing that there were no array kept; there being only seven old fint guns, and none of them loaded when the ship was taken. Twenty-six men were butchered in cold blood, amongst whom was a poor lad ten years of age—the crew on sixting of thirty-two souls when ahe anthored. The natives took five boarts, with a quantity of cordage and saik, which were all cut up, and everything else was deated by setting the ship on fre. The Superior had on board 160 barrels of sperm and 150 barrels of right whise oil. In November 10.

HUGH MAIR.

RUEREY LATES F.

THE VERY

THE VERY LATEST.

PARIS, March 16-P. M. Paris, March 16—P. M.

In to-day's sitting of the Corps Legislati¹ M. Barouche declared that if it became necessary to "x a later day than 1st October, 1861, for the execution of the treaty of commerce with England, the Chamber of Deputies will be called upon to decide upon the matter, in consequence of this declaration. Deputies from the manufacturing departments announce their intention of preventing an amendment, and the paragraph was adorted by the mendment, and the paragraph was adopted by the

In to day's debate on the address in the Corps Legis-

Chamber.

In the day's debate on the address in the Corps Legislatif paragraph 10 was adopted by the Chamber. M. Barilon maintained the necessity for voting the budget by chapter, and not by ministry. Otherwise, he said, there is no real control. He also maintained that without different resources, which he styled expedients, the budget of 1862 would show a deficit of 13,000,000 france, and not a surplus of 11,000,000 france.

M. Depreck then explained his amendment, stating it was desirable to vote the budget by chapter. He complained of the insufficiency of the information supplied to the Corps Legislatif respecting the budget, and said the Corps Legislatif is not sufficiently informed on the means resolved upon by government for creating financial resources. Government have recently contracted loans for important amounts from the Credit Financier. He maintained that should the Corps Legislatif be deprived of having the right of voting the budget by chapter, they had less rights than the General Council or even the Municipal Councils. He concluded by saying government premised to take the question of voting the budget by chapter into serious consideration, he would withdraw his amendment.

M. Berimen said—In that case I will take it up.

M. Mague stated that he would reply on behalf of the government on Monday.

The Purple states that Count Reichberg has arrived in Paris.

3:30 P. M.—The Bourse has been firm and animated.

Paris.

8:30 P. M.—The Bourse has been firm and animated.
Rentes closed 68:35, or five centimes higher than yester-

Markets. Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

FRIDLY EVENING, March 15, 1861.

The English funds opened this morning at an improvement of an eighth, and subsequently showed a further advance, which, however, was not maintained. Consols for money were first quoted 91% to 92, and they returned to that point after having touched 92%. For the account the last price was 92% to 3%. The reduction of the Bank of France rate of discount to 6 per cent was one cause of the tendency to firmness, and such is the effect of the proposterous rate bow demanded by the Bank of

England that notwithstanding the heavy absorption of the surrency through the increase of the government deposits at that cetablishment, the supply in the market is found greaty nearly equal to the demand, and transactions can readily be effected at \$7.5 per cent. In proportion, however, as the government deposits accumulate toward the end of the quarter pressure must be gradually felt, and applications must be made to the bank even if the directors were to think fit to insist upon 10 or 12 per cent. Incleastock left off at 221 to 243; India scrip, 100 ½ to ½; India stock left off at 221 to 243; India scrip, 100 ½ to ½; India should, 23a. to 18s. discount; and exchequer bills, diarch, 1s. to 5s. premium; June, 5s. to 1s discount.

In the discount market the demand in the morning was rather active, but in the afternoon there was more case. The general rate is about 1½ per cont.

The last price from Paris this evening was 63f. 30c., abowing a further improvement or more than an eighth. The return of the Bank of France shows a further considerable improvement in the position of that catablishment, the bullion having experienced on inorcase of nearly £556 000, while the note circulation has diminished £530,000.

The railway market to day has been steady, with fittile

ing the 13 h of March gives the following reaching the 13 h of March gives the following reaching the 13 h of March gives the following reaching the 13 h of March gives the following reaching the 13 h of March gives the 14 h of March gives the 14

The Mexican market is not so firm, and there is a falling off in the dealings, the quotation is now 24% to ½. Turkish new bonds are firm at 54 to ½. Peruvian 93% to ½, Granada 15% to 16%, Venezuela 20% to 21%. The jrailway share market is firm at the further improvement which took place in prices yesterday.

Close of the Marker.—The market for the English funds closed without variation, consols being 91% to 2 for money, and 92% to ¾ for the account. Exchequer bills have been done at 6 to 1 discount, and the new issue at 2 premium.

oremium.

A fair average business has been doing in foreign stocks without material change in value.

without material change in value.

BARING BROTHERS' CHRULAR.

London, March 15—5 P. M.

There is little change to notice in our colonial and colonial and foreign produce markets this week. A moderate business has been transacted at previous rates. The reduction of rate of discount by the Bank of France to six per cent has had a favorable effect on our money market, but the minimum Bank of England rate of discount remains at eight per cent. Connois leave of \$13/4 a 92/4 for money, 92/2 a 92/4 for the account. Bar silver, 5s. 03/d. Mexican dollars, 4s. 11/4d. American eagles, 76s. 5d. Doubloons—Spanish, 17s.; South American, 74s. 6d. por ounce.

Annucan Stocks.—The only transactions have been in railroad bonds; New York and Eric first mortgage may be quoted 91 a 93; second mortgage, 90 a 92; third mortgage, 78 a 80; Illinois Central first mortgage, 89 a 90; shares, 26 a 26 discount; United States 5's, 78 a 80; 6's, bonds of 1868, 87 a 89.

BICHARDON, SPENCE AND CO. SCIECULAR.

LYENTON, MARCH AND CO. SCIECULAR.

LYENTON, MARCH AND CO. SCIECULAR.

Cortes.—The merket opened quietly at the beginning of the reak, and prices were rather traquiar; but the later devices since received from America, with the prospects of Chesper money, have quite changed the tone of fleding the last few days, and, with an improved demand, the market clease to day at the full rates of last work, has with a fair supply offering. See Islands dull and prices drooping. Surats in limited demand but should be proved to the see of the state of the state of the see of

HAVER, March 15, 1961.
Cot ton—Market dull; New Orleans tree ordinaire 1 france; do bas 94 francs. Sales of the week 7,000 bales.

Heavy Burglary in Broadway-Arrest of

One of the Alleged Burglars.

During the past two months the lower portion of the city seems to have been invested with a gang of daring burglars, but, through the management of Mr. Fouche Kennedy, the facts of these robberies have been withheld from the public. There has been to the extent of held from the public. There has been to the extent of nearly \$50,000 workh of goods carried off in the lower wards, and within the above period; but the parties who have met with a lose have been lead to believe that if nothing was said their property would be recovered and the guity parties arrested. It is but a week ago, or about the same time that the daring attempt was made to rob the New York Exchange Bank, that a large wholesale house almost adjoining the Fifth ward station house, was broke open and about \$10,000 worth of goods carried off. The police knew nething of the matter until the owners of the store made known to them their loss on the following morning. The facts, as might be expected, were suppressed, and, no doubt, the proprietors are laboring under the impression that if they say but little about it they will recover their goods. Yesterday another heavy robbery was committed in the same ward, and had it not been for the vigilance of one of the detective force, the burglars would have succeeded in getting away with about \$3,000 worth of valuable goods. It seems that between sleven and twelve o'clock yesterday morning, as Detective Keefe was pasing tarough Worth street, he observed a well known individual, named Johnny Bender, a Jew burglar coming out of the rear door of the bulling No. 353 Broadway, corner of Worth street. Beader seemed as if he had a larger amount of clothing on than usual, and startled somewhat when he observed the officer. He was in the act of making off when officer Keefe selzed him, and with the seniatance of detective Poole, who was also on hand, took Bender into custedy. On examining him, there was found over \$1,000 worth of rich heavy lances, embroideries, velvets and nik ribbons wound around his person and in his pockets. Most of the goods were, however, found around his waist. The officers were satisfied that Bender had been to work in the building, and on going up to the second floor of the above building found the establishment of John Pallman & Co., manufacturers a nearly \$50,000 worth of goods carried off in the lower

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE POBBIGN APPOISTMENTS.

The Policy of the Administration. Hostile Attitude of the Indians in Texas.

An Extra Session of Congress Inevitable.

OFFICE HOLDERS AND OFFICE SEEKERS.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS INEV ITABLE.

I am certain that the President and a majority of the Cabinet are satisfied that an extra session of Congress is inevitable, and I have reason to believe that the Pres dent will issue a proclamation in a few days summoning Congress to assemble, allowing the legal time of sixty days to intervene between the date of the proclamation and the meeting of Congress. This is not only deemed necessary by the demand of the great commercial interests in consequence of the dissatisfaction growing out of the construction of the Morrill tariff, but in consequence of the contemplated operations of the administration in evacuating Fort Sumter and reinforcing Fort Pickens at Pensacola, both of which he determined upon, as well as the collection of the revenue.

The forts at Tortugas and Key West having already

been reinforced with troops from Texas, much to the sur-prise of the Commissioners and other secsesion at now here, the administration policy seems to be to follow this cola, without delay, which will be done at whatever cost

THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

Washington, March 31, 1861.

A Western Senator had an interview with the President yesterday, and made a strong appeal in behalf of the peo-ple of his State in favor of collecting the revenue in al

it so far as he was personally concerned, but remarked that before taking action in the matter it would be the subject of careful investigation and consideration in Cabinet.

It is evidently the intention of the admi tion not to inaugurate its policy at home until its representatives abroad are all at their posts of duty, in order that no check may accrue by the represen-tation or official acts of Ministers, who not only have no political sympathy with this administration, but some of all the new Ministers have been requested to hasten their departure at their earliest possible convenience.

Mr, Corwin will leave New York on the 11th of April in the Isthmus steamer for Havana, and thence by British

The secret of the recent letter from Mr. Peabody, the London bunker, against coercion towards the seconded States, may be found in the fact that he holds eight hundred thousand dollars of the eight per cent bonds of the Vicksburg and Brandon Railroad in Mississippi, and part of the old United States Bank assets.

THE EFFECT OF THE MOBRILL TARIFF IN EUROPE.

A minister to one of the leading courts of Europe, in a letter to a friend in this city, received by last mail from Europe, expresses the opinion that in the event of the passage of the Morrill tariff bill, both England and France will in very brief period recognise the Bouthern confederacy. His opinion is based upon facts which have come to his knwoledge through parties holding intimate relations with those two great Powers. There is little doubt, he says, that other Powers will follow the lead of England and France.

The revolution which is now progressing in the United States will have a fearful and damaging influence throughout Europe. British and French statesman already see it, and will gladly pursue any policy to avert it. The English and French Legations here do not hesitate to pronounce the report started by the New York papers United States to be without any foundation. The English and French Ministers are of opinion that if any such movement was to be made they would probably have been informed of the fact. They, therefore, regard this statement as wholly unfounded, and look upon it as a mischievous canard. It is known, moreover, that the instructions which the English government have given their agents in the United States were explicit and positive, not to interfere in any manner whatever with affairs here, but scrupulously to avoid complications which might look or tend to sympathy with either section.

with either section.

The English legation have been aware of the fact that the English and French governments have had in contemplation for some time, owing to the great activity prevailing in the slave trade, the propriery of strengthening their squadron on the African coast, the alarming increase of this traffic has frequently been brought before the attention of the English Ministry and the Ministry have directed the attention of Spain to this matter. It is more than probable therefore that this powerful fleet which, it is alleged, is fitting out consist only of one or two vessels destined for those waters.

Mr. Russell, correspondent of the London Zimes, will leave in a day or two for the Southern confederacy. His interview with the Commissioners from the conferdeate States was exceedingly agreeable and interesting, when they informed him that they were Ministers Plenipotentiary and had full power to treat upon all questions at issue

ry and had full power to treat upon all questions at issue between the two governments. He seemed to be im-pressed for the first time with the magnitude of the Southern movement. Having carefully surveyed the gentiemen composing the Cabinet of the Northern confederacy, he is very desirous of seeing those composing the Southern confederacy.
It is understood that Seward is opposed to an

extra session of Corgress and will yield only to the pressure of events. From some unaccountable reason he thinks the tariff will be finally acceptable to New York.

Secretary Chase, it is understood, entertains entirely different views, and that the receipts from customs will

I can state on perfectly reliable authority that no re

inforcements have been or will be sent to Fort Pickens The Tribune asserts otherwise. A few days will sho that the Tribune's statement is a simple canard to effect the Connecticut elactions.

THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.

THE INDIANS IN TEXAS.

Washington, March 31, 1861.

The Indians are exhibiting an increased hosiile feeling towards the whites. Intelligence from Texas, through private despatches to gentlemen in this city, show conclusively that the Camanches Indians will make a desperate warfare upon Texas, the moment they are satisfied that the United States troops have left that State. The Camanches have many vice wares around the Texas. that the United States troops have left that State. The Camanches have many grievances against the Texans, and are brave and desperate. Their movements are very sudden, and in warfare they are merciless. Cortinas, the Mexican bandit, will also assail the Texans on the south.

One despatch says that it is the intention of Governor Houston to let the Texans have enough of independence, with Cortinas on one side and the Camanches on the other, and no troops with which to protect themselves until they are compelied to appeal to the United States for protection.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Washington, March 31, 1851.

Official despatches have been received here dated 18th inst., from the City of Mexico, and 21st from Vera Cruz. he constitutional government is now recognized by all the foreign Powers except Spain, which has no Minister there. Senor Mata, late Minister to the United States, has been appointed Minister to England. Gen. Uraga, recently accredited to this government, is expected to arrive by next steamer. Returns from the States of Jalisco, Sonors and Sinaion show majorities for Juares for President, and decide the contest in his favor. The

plan of secasion proposed by the Governor of Queretaro having been rejected by the Governors of the other

States, was subsequently withdrawn, which leaves the country in a state of comparative political quietude.

The church party has now no regularly organized army. Several roving bands have been committing depredations in various parts of the country, some of which have already been dispersed, and the rest are being pursued the liberal forces, and will no doubt soon be brought into subjection. be brought into subjection

OFFICE HOLDERS AND OFFICE SERKERS

Washington, March 31, 1861. Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, will be at his post again on Wednesday, up to which time, by general agree-ment, the Pennsylvania appointments will not be con-sidered.

sideration to morrow.

Senator Summer's nomination of Mr. Paifrey, of Cam-

bridge, for Postmaster of Boston has created a terrible feeling of indignation not only among the republicans of Boston, but with the friends of Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, but win the Friends of Contact II and Cambridge, who was a candidate for United States District Attorney; with the friends of Colonel Reyes, of Concord, who was a prominent candidate for United States Marshal, and with the friends of Mr. Norton, of Charlestown, who was candidate for Navy Agent at

Phelps and Pangborn, the two principal candidates for-the Post office, have left here for Boston, each feeling that while they as individuals have been unfairly treated that the republicans of Boston have been tetally and unustly ignored.

The visit of the Californians to the President yes

and the latter's Jacksonian dealing with them, has be the theme of conversation to day. A most desperate feeling exists on the part of the friends of Gol. Baker as well assailed towards Mr. Simonton. It is said that a warm friend of Senator Brederick, who was pre-sent when Simonton read his speech, threa-tened to shoot the latter in the pressure of the executive, but was restrained by friends from closing up the act with so tregto a scene. The affair will probably be allowed to remain as it is until after the ap-pointments for California are made, when the personal

sett'ements will be made. sett'ements will be made.

Rush R. Sleane resigned the Judgeship of the Probate
Court of Ohio to enter upon the duties of Special Agent at
Large through the West for the Post Office Department,
to which piece he was appointed yesterday.

There are but five Cousul Generals representatives of
the United States government abroad, and they are accre-

dited as follows:-

Mr. Lawrence, for Tuscany, to reside at Florence. Mr. Giddings, for British North America, to reside at

Mr. Shufeldt, for Cuba, to reside at Havana. Hiram Berney arrived this morning in receptace to a summons of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Both desired the benefit of his advice in reference to the New York appointments, which will be determined upon within the next twenty-four hours. He poses to fill the positions under him to Mr. Chase for approbation, and immediately thereafter set the guillotine

A rich revelation has been made in connec candidacy of Schultz for the United States On Thursday evening last he informed a friend that he was unwell and intended to keep his room during the next forty-eight hours for the purpose of effecure with calomel. The friend expressed his syn and was about making a visit to the supposed ; atter astonishment, from a newly arrived New Yorker that Schultz had been seen on the way between here and New York. The mystery was investigated, and it is said that financial considerations had something

the Captain's disappearance.

Much anxiety is felt in administration circles ab result of the State and municipal elections during the

present wear.

defeats not considered improbable.

An active canvass has been going on for the Cincinnati
Post Office. Mr. Chase favors the appointment of exmember of Congress Day, who will probably get the the city election.
R. R. Sloan, of Sandusky City, has been

Schurz is now being bitterly denounced pected to see to as the representative German. They may that in violation of his promises he willfully neglected

that in violation of his promises he willfully neglected everything but his own interest.

Mr. Upham, a merchant of Portsmouth, N. B., and brother of Judge Upham, of Concord, has been decided upon as Collector at Portsmouth.

It is a singular fact that the persons in authority who most regret the recall of Mr. Fay from Switner-land, had the power to prevent it, and at the same time could have made Mr. Four the hear Mister. land, had the power to provent it, and at the same time could have made Mr. Fogs, the hew Minis. ter to Switzerland, Commissioner of Patents. The compromise by which the nomination of Hallo way, the Commissioner of Patents, passed the Committee on Patents in the Senate was intended to claughter Fogg and keep Fay abroad. Mr. Lincoln, when he heard this fact, administered a proper rounke to the traders, and at once recalled Fay and gave Fogg h's place. Can't cheat old Abe.

It is understood that the further consideration of diplo matic and consular appointments is to be deferred to give time for the consideration of other matters by the

Fresident.

While there is great rush for office in the Interior as well as the other Departments, it is a noticeable fact that by the 1st of July the force will be reduced in the Fansion and Census Bureaus to the extent of eighty or one hundred clerks, as the legal nocessity for their further employment will cease to exist. Removals and appointments of clerks, however, in the other branches of the public service continue, including four on Saturday in the Adjutant General's office.

THE CONSECTICUT APPOINTMENTS.

The Connecticut appointments are "hanging fire" until after the election in that State. The report that a caucus of the party will decide the matter is all for effect. I have it from good authority that the following appointnave it from good authority that the following appointments will be made by the latter part of the week —
Collector of the New Haven district, James F. Babcock; Collector of Fairfield district, John Goold; Postmaster at Bridgeport; James E. Dunham; Deputy Collector at Bridgeport, A. J. Jaques; Postmaster at Westport, Philo W. Jones; Postmaster at Stamford, Albert Saeley; Postmaster at Norwalk; Charles Olmstead; Postmaster at Ridgefield, Sylvester Malu; Postmaster at Birmingham, Thaddeus Birdsey; Postmaster at Greenwich, Alvia Mond.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Navy is arranging the prelimi The Socretary of the Navy is arranging the preliminaries for the construction of the seven war steamers. The total failure in the construction of the Pawnee steamer, by Griffiths, who received the job as a special favor from his friend Toucey, will be a warning against allowing either of the seven sloops recently authorised to be constructed outside of the yards of the government, especially since the constructors belonging to the navy are admitted to be the best naval architects in the world. Three of the sloops will undoubtedly be built at the New England yards—two at Kittery and one at Bestian or were seven.

It is said that no uneasiness is felt by the Confederate States Commissioners either in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumter or the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and that they are satisfied on both points.

Senator Fessenden, leader of the Senate, and monthplece of the President in that body, left here for Maine

Mr. Otero, the delegate from New Mexico, left here to day for that Territory. He was provided at the War Department with an order upon Gen. Harney, command-ing the department of the West, for an escort of the United States troops across the plains. The St. Domingo embrolio will come before the Cabinet

All the members of the Cabinet paid official calls to the President to day. Mr. Seward spent several hours with him.
Telegraphic admires

him.

Telegraphic advices represent the election of M. A-Parrott and Gen. Lane as United States Senators from Kansas, certain.

The feeling against the new tariff is steadily growing. The Fresident was informed by a trusted political friend yesterday, that the New York merchants unanimously favored its speedy repeal, and that the new leas would probably suffer from the opposition to it.

A strong impression prevails here that the Secretary of the Treasury will not except bids for the proposed loan unless within a small fraction of the fair market raise.